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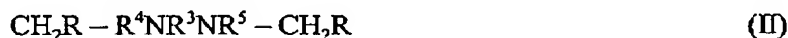
AMENDMENTS

In the Claims

Current Status of Claims

1. (currently amended) A method comprising the step of:
contacting a fluid including noxious sulfur-containing species with an effective amount of a sulfur scavenging composition comprising substantially monomeric aldehyde-amine adducts formed from a reaction of a molar excess of at least one aldehyde or aldehyde donor and at least one secondary amine or a primary amine having at least one sterically bulk substituent so that the adducts are substantially compounds derived from the reaction of a single aldehyde and a single amine so that the resulting adducts comprise amines bonded to three different groups where two of the groups can be a part of a ring structure.

2. (currently amended) The method of claim 1, wherein the monomeric aldehyde-amine adducts are characterized by compounds of formulas (I), (II) or mixtures thereof:



where R is a hydrogen atom (H) or a carbon-containing group, R¹ and R² are the same or different, at least one being a sterically hindered carbon-containing group having between 3 and about 24 carbon atoms or R¹ and R² can form a ring system, R³ is a divalent sterically hindered carbon-containing group, R⁴ and R⁵ are the same or different and are H or a CH₂R group, provided that both R⁴ and R⁵ are not H and where one or more of the carbon atoms of R, R¹, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵ or mixtures thereof can be replaced by oxygen atoms in the form of ether moieties, nitrogen groups in the form of tertiary amine or amide moieties or mixtures thereof, and where one or more hydrogen atoms of R, R¹, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵ or mixtures thereof can be replaced by fluorine atoms, chlorine atoms or mixtures thereof,

where the CH₂R groups are derived from the at least one aldehyde of the formula R-CHO used in the reaction and where the effective amount is sufficient to reduce, to reduce below a target level or to substantially eliminate the noxious sulfur-containing species in the fluid.

3. (original) The method of claim 2, wherein R¹ and R² are the same or different sterically hindered carbon-containing groups.

1 13.(original) The method of claim 1, wherein the fluid is selected from the group consisting of a
2 heavy oil fraction from recovery of bitumens, a processed mined oil, a process mined extract, bunker
3 C and a heavy fuel.

1 14.(original) The method of claim 1, wherein fluid comprises lubricating oil.

1 15.(original) The method of claim 1, wherein the fluid comprises an oil completion fluid.

1 16.(original) The method of claim 1, wherein the fluid comprises a packer fluid.

1 17.(original) The method of claim 1, wherein the fluid is selected from the group consisting of a
2 storage fluid and a pickling fluid.

1 18.(currently amended) A method comprising the step of:
2 adding, to a fluid including noxious sulfur-containing compounds, an effective amount of a
3 sulfur scavenging composition comprising substantially monomeric aldehyde-amine adducts formed
4 from a reaction of a molar excess of an aldehyde or aldehyde donor and a secondary amine or a
5 primary amine having at least one sterically bulk substituent so that the adducts are substantially
6 compounds derived from the reaction of a single aldehyde and a single amine so that the resulting
7 adducts comprise amines bonded to three different groups where two of the groups can be a part of
8 a ring structure.

1 19.(currently amended) The method of claim 18, wherein the monomeric aldehyde-amine
2 adducts are characterized by compounds of formulas (I), (II) or mixtures thereof:



5 where R is a hydrogen atom (H) or a carbon-containing group, R¹ and R² are the same or
6 different, at least one being a sterically hindered carbon-containing group having between
7 about 3 and about 24 carbon atoms or R¹ and R² can form a ring system, R³ is a divalent
8 sterically hindered carbon-containing group, R⁴ and R⁵ are the same or different and are H or
9 a CH₂R group, provided that both R⁴ and R⁵ are not H and where one or more of the carbon

atoms of R, R¹, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵ or mixtures thereof can be replaced by oxygen atoms in the form of ether moieties, nitrogen groups in the form of tertiary amine or amide moieties or mixtures thereof, and where one or more hydrogen atoms of R, R¹, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵ or mixtures thereof can be replaced by fluorine atoms, chlorine atoms or mixtures thereof, where the CH₂R groups are derived from the at least one aldehyde of the formula R-CHO used in the reaction and where the effective amount is sufficient to reduce, to reduce below a target level or to substantially eliminate the noxious sulfur-containing species in the fluid.

20.(original) The method of claim 18, wherein the adding step is a continuous adding step, where the fluid is a fluid stream and the amount is sufficient to reduce, to reduce below a target level or to substantially eliminate the noxious sulfur-containing species in the fluid on a continuous basis.

21.(original) The method of claim 18, wherein the adding step is an intermittent adding step, where the fluid is a fluid stream and the amount is sufficient to reduce, to reduce below a target level or to substantially eliminate the noxious sulfur-containing species in the fluid on an intermittent basis.

22.(original) The method of claim 18, adding step is a periodic adding step, where the fluid is a fluid stream and the amount is sufficient to reduce, to reduce below a target level or to substantially eliminate the noxious sulfur-containing species in the fluid on a periodic basis.

23.(original) The method of claim 19, wherein R¹ and R² are the same or different sterically hindered carbon-containing groups.

24.(original) The method of claim 19, wherein R is H.

25.(original) The method of claim 19, wherein R is selected from the group an alkyl group, an aryl group, an alkaryl group, an aralkyl group and mixtures or combinations thereof.

26.(original) The method of claim 19, wherein R is H and R¹ and R² are the same or different and are selected from the group consisting of methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, pentyl, isopentyl, neopentyl, adamanyl, phenyl, benzyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, tetramethylamino bis-propyl

4 ((CH₃)₂NCH₂CH₂CH₂), derived from bis(4-aminocyclohexyl)methane, derived from bis(4-
5 aminophenyl)methane, derived from 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene, derived from
6 bispicoylamine and mixtures or combinations thereof.

1 27.(original) The method of claim 18, wherein the composition comprises a solution including
2 from about 5 wt.% to about 50 wt.% of the adducts the remainder being a solvent.

1 28.(currently amended) A method comprising the step of:
2 adding a fluid into a container;
3 adding, prior to, after or concurrently, an effective amount of a sulfur scavenging
4 composition comprising substantially monomeric aldehyde-amine adducts of a molar excess of at
5 least one aldehyde or aldehyde donor with at least one secondary amine or a primary amine having
6 at least one sterically bulk substituent so that the adducts are substantially compounds derived from
7 the reaction of a single aldehyde and and a single amine so that the resulting adducts comprise
8 amines bonded to three different groups where two of the groups can be a part of a ring structure,
9 where amount is sufficient to reduce, reduce below a target level or substantially eliminating
10 noxious sulfur-containing species in fluid.

1 29.(original) The method of claim 28, wherein the container is selected from the group consisting
2 of a tank, a tanker, a pipeline, a barge, a floating platform, and a ship.

1 30.(original) The method of claim 28, wherein the composition comprises a solution including
2 from about 5 wt.% to about 50 wt.% of the adducts the remainder being a solvent.

1 31.(currently amended) A method comprising the step of:
2 introducing into a downhole fluid an effective amount of a sulfur scavenging composition
3 comprising substantially monomeric aldehyde-amine adducts of a molar excess of at least one
4 aldehyde or aldehyde donor with at least one secondary amine or a primary amine having at least one
5 sterically bulk substituent so that the adducts are substantially compounds derived from the reaction
6 of a single aldehyde and a single amine so that the resulting adducts comprise amines bonded to three
7 different groups where two of the groups can be a part of a ring structure,

